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N. B.—The above applies only to men accepted for service. For all other students the work will continue to the end of the session.

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The medical authorities have a large number of men to choose between, and the choice will soon be made. No applications can be considered that are received after the 19th of this month, and all the eleventh hour students should lose no time.

Early in the war the Medical faculty through the efforts of the students offered to furnish the personnel of a general base hospital raised exclusively from the college. After due consideration, the War Office accepted the offer and plans were set in motion to make it a reality. Dr. Birkett has from the very first been the prominent figure in the organization and is going as the head of the unit. Prof. Adams has also been one of the prime movers and is also going. The officers of the staff will be picked from the members of the faculty and prominent graduates. The assistants will be chosen from the students and the nurses will come from the Royal Victoria and General Hospitals, both of which institutions are connected with the university.

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Prof. Adams and Hon. J. C. Doherty Will Speak in Addition to Hon. Bourke Cockran

This evening there will be an address in the Windsor Hall, by the Hon. Bourke Cockran, one of the finest orators in America to-day. The subject, "The present war and its influence on civilization," should prove extremely interesting, and there will, no doubt, be a large audience present, to hear the speaker's opinions on this important matter.

For McGill students, special interest is attached to this lecture, by the fact that Professor J. G. Adams and the Hon. Charles J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, will also speak during the course of the evening. Prof. Adams needs no introduction to students, his name and reputation are known to all. Most students are no doubt familiar with the name of the Hon. Charles J. Doherty, but many may be unacquainted with the fact that he is a graduate of McGill, being one of the most prominent members of Law '79. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be given to the Red Cross Society and the Belgian Relief Fund.

Hockey Tickets Now on Sale

Tickets for Games May Be Bought at Mr. Melville's Office in the Union

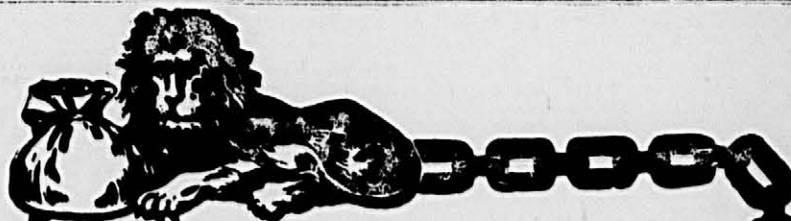
Tickets for the hockey games in the intercollegiate series to be played here between Varsity and McGill, and Queen's and McGill, are now on sale at Mr. Melville's office in the Union. Reserved seats, 75c. Boxes, \$5.00.

Queens plays here on February 13th, and Varsity on February 20th.

THE SUNDAY SING.
The Sunday sing will be held to-morrow at 8.45 in Strathcona Hall. Come and meet your friends and sing the old familiar songs of sacred tunes.

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"HARDING'S HERITAGE"
A Romantic Photoplay in Three Parts
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Keystone Comedy.
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BRILLIANT SPEAKER LECTURES TO-NIGHT IN WINDSOR HALL

Prof. Adams and Hon. J. C. Doherty Will Speak in Addition to Hon. Bourke Cockran

This evening there will be an address in the Windsor Hall, by the Hon. Bourke Cockran, one of the finest orators in America to-day. The subject, "The Present War and its Influence on Civilization," should prove extremely interesting, and there will, no doubt be a large audience present, to hear the speaker's opinions on this important matter.

Hockey Tickets

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Tickets for Games May Be Bought at Mr. Melville's Office in the Union

Tickets for the hockey games in the intercollegiate series to be played here between Varsity and McGill, and Queen's and McGill, are now on sale at Mr. Melville's office in the Union. Reserved seats, 75c. Boxes, \$5.00.

Queen's plays here on February 12th, and Varsity on February 20th.

THE SUNDAY SING.

The Sunday sing will be held to-morrow at 8.45 in Strathcona Hall. Come and meet your friends and sing the old familiar airs of sacred tunes.

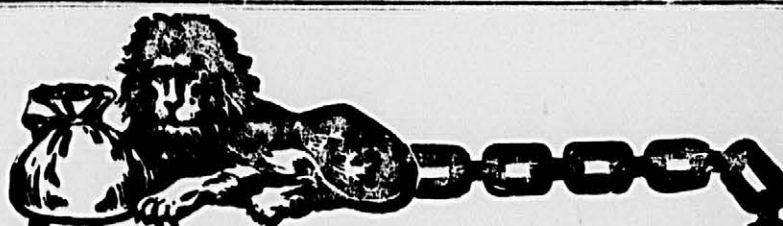
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SENIORS HELD FAST WORK OUT AT THE ARENA

Coach Roberts Gives Squad a Fast Practice Before Monday's Game

IMPROVEMENT IS SHOWN

Andrews and Rooney Show Up Well on the Forward Line

Manager Stewart, of the hockey club, endeavored to make arrangements whereby the McGill club might play one of the city teams in hockey last night at the practice hour, but the other clubs in the city were not able to get teams together in time to take the ice at five o'clock, so that the ordinary practice was indulged in. Honorary Coach Laurie Roberts put the team through its paces, and it was easily one of the fastest and most satisfactory work-outs of the season. The team could only show the same "pop" in their fixtures in the City League as they show in practice; they would not be next to the bottom of the list.

For the first fifteen minutes Coach Roberts had the men out carrying the puck up and down the ice, passing and shooting at Montgomery in one goal, and Mann in the other. The men were kept going steadily at this, no one being able to loaf along. The dozen men in the squad were then divided into two teams to oppose one another. Mann, Morris, DeMuth, Parsons, Rooney and Andrews opposing Montgomery, Hall, Clarke, Rathbun, Parsons and Kelsch. The two sides were evenly balanced, both playing good and bad hockey. Coach Roberts, for half an hour, kept advising the men as to their plays. Great stress was laid upon the fact that the men should pass the puck before the opposing defence had time to cover them all and also upon the fact that the wing man should be given the shot.

For the last fifteen minutes the two teams were made to quicken their pace, and it was in this last part of the practice that such good work was done. The men combined beautifully, especially Parsons, Rooney and Andrews, who engineered many fast rushes upon Montgomery, in goal. Back checking was a more prominent feature of this practice than it has been at former practices. Rooney, Parsons, Andrews and Rathbun all checking back well.

The most pleasing feature of all was the improvement shown in shooting. Despite the fact that Mann was stopping them like a Trojan, Parsons was sending the speedy ones with a deadly aim, many of which he the nets.

At the other end Rooney and Andrews were shooting from close in, in a most effective manner. The work of these two men at yesterday's practice was very favorably commented upon by those present. Both of them have speed to burn and stick-handle beautifully.

The next game McGill plays is on Monday night in the City League when they meet the Shamrocks. Next Friday McGill play Queen's in Kingston in the first Intercollegiate game of the year.

BASKETBALL HAS BEEN PLAYED FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS

Basketball is now well started on what promises to be the most successful year in its history. Practically every college and school in the country is now represented by a basketball team. The game is now probably the most popular of winter games for schoolboys and collegians.

Basketball is now a little over twenty-three years old. The game got its start when in December, 1891, a number of instructors at the Springfield Training School, which develops physical directors for Y. M. C. A. work, met in the office of Dr. Luther Gulick, athletic director at the school, and announced that they were in need of some new mode of exercise.

Dr. Gulick asked for suggestions. His object was to inaugurate a sport that would serve as a perfection in scientific physical development. He named lacrosse and association football as examples from which to get ideas.

Mentioning these two sports will give an idea how the ball and nets were carried out in the promotion of basketball. Dr. Gulick spoke of lacrosse as being an ideal sport for scientific physical development, but made it clear that he hoped to abolish the use of clubs. His idea was to have action without brutality.

Prof. James Naismith of the Springfield Training School staff was the man who presented the idea of basketball which appealed to the men at the school. He introduced the new game and is the father of the now popular sport. The following year the game became very popular at the Springfield institution, the first game being played there on January 13, 1892, between two class teams.

The following year the sport was taken up by the majority of Y. M. C. A. athletes. Goals were then made of iron hoops from which nets were suspended. At first the nets were woven so as to retard the drop of the ball but in recent years they have been arranged so as to permit the ball to pass through to the playing floor.

BOXING, WRESTLING AND FENCING CLUB SMOKER WAS GREAT SUCCESS

Many Interesting Bouts Were Staged During the Evening and Many Promising Men Discovered

THREE M.A.A.A. BOYS GAVE LIVELY EXHIBITION

Coach George Smith and Manager O'Leary Handled the Men in Masterful Style

Those hundred odd student who attended the smoker given by the Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club at the McGill Union last night, witnessed some of the snuggest bouts ever produced by the McGill club at any first meeting of the season. Though in some cases, the participants were more or less new at these games, they all went at it with a will and mixed things up in lively fashion. The bout between Falls and Newhook was good and fast while it lasted. Falls winning over the knock-out route. Kelly and Armitage put up a lively wrestling bout. Kelly, though conceding weight to Armitage made things very interesting for him due to his knowledge of the game, neither man secured a fall. The relay boxing bout between the three M.A.A.A. boys was one of the most attractive of the evening, especially the latter part of it, when all three got mixed up.

The different events and their results were as follows: 115-pound Wrestling—L. Parsons vs. Cassidy. Cassidy assumed the offensive early in the bout, going after his man hard. Parsons held his own, however, putting up a clever exhibition of wrestling and displaying more science than his opponent. Both men clinched quickly, Parsons having nearly getting a fall twice. Cassidy showed lots of "pop" and got away each time. Parsons had more knowledge of the game, and shaded Cassidy throughout the bout.

155-pound Wrestling—Kemp vs. Parsons. These two men put up a very interesting bout. Kemp was very aggressive and quick but was unable to take a fall out of Parsons, who showed lots of science. Both men received heavy falls. Kemp finally throwing Parsons to the mat so heavily that he was knocked unconscious, his head hitting the floor outside the edge of the mat. Parsons was given a cheer when he came off. Kemp was more aggressive and showed up better than his opponent.

125-pound Boxing—Jeffreys vs. Crombie. This bout proved one of the most exciting of the evening. Crombie opened the bout with straight lefts at Jeffreys. Jeffreys, on the right side of the head, knocking him off his balance. Jeffreys came back with a stiff right uppercut, but was a trifle slow on landing. Crombie showed better footwork and more science, having a quick succession of blows. Falls got inside Newhook's guard and knocked him out with a fast right hook.

155-pound Boxing—Armitage vs. Kemp. Kemp, who had already wrestled, opened with lefts and Armitage had better science in footwork and guarding, using both hands to advance.

with Crombie on the offensive, using left and rights to face and jaw. Neither man used body blows much. Jeffreys seemed a little slow in starting his counters and did not lead off enough. Toward the end of the round both resorted to slugging, hammering each other hard. The bout was very interesting, both men showing good work, Crombie proving slightly the better man.

Heavyweight Wrestling—Routhwaite vs. Brown. These two "heavies" put up some good wrestling. Brown had 15 pounds in weight. Brown boxed in hard but Routhwaite used more science, getting a fall in three minutes.

2nd Round—Brown went after his man hard, but failed to land him. He seemed a trifle slow on holds, while Routhwaite had some difficulty in using his hold. The fight was a close one, both men were quick and active and showed promise of making good at the game.

Wrestling—Matthews, 138lbs. vs. Myerson, 128lbs. Matthews' advantage in weight stood him in good stead. These men were quick and eager and put up some nice work. Matthews got into a bad hole, but managed to pull clear and a moment later came right back and almost got a fall. Myerson gave a clever exhibition of bridging and twisting, which drew a round of applause from the audience. Matthews had several good holds, but was lacking at critical moments and the bout ended with no falls. Matthews had the edge.

135-pound Boxing—Falls vs. Newhook. Both these men were new at the game, but nevertheless, put up one of the most interesting bouts of the evening. Newhook assuming the offensive, leading heavy left swings to body and face. He displayed good form in footwork. Falls used a straight left to face-keeping well away. Newhook had the better of this round, forcing the fighting all the way.

2nd Round—The fighting was fast and furious. Falls maintaining the offensive. The pace began to tell on Newhook, and he became wild. Falls stepped in smothering his opponent by a series of quick left-rights, staggering Newhook repeatedly. Newhook dropped guard and commenced to slug. The round ended with Falls leading.

3rd Round—Newhook again became wild and received some pommeling, but landed on Falls' nose. On a quick succession of blows. Falls got inside Newhook's guard and knocked him out with a fast right hook.

155-pound Boxing—Armitage vs. Kemp. Kemp, who had already wrestled, opened with lefts and Armitage had better science in footwork and guarding, using both hands to advance.

Armitage landed on head freely. Kemp keeping guard open, though hitting faster and better. The round ended in Armitage's favor. Relay Wrestling—Banfield, McCullough, Reid. This bout was modelled from the relay boxing introduced by Mr. Armstrong of M.A.A.A. Banfield and McCullough opened the match. Banfield proved more aggressive, but failed to hold his man in pinches. After three minutes, Reid came on and McCullough retired. Banfield and Reid put up a pretty match. At the end of the next three minutes, Banfield retired and McCullough came on. Reid showed effect of his strenuous three minutes with Banfield, and after a hard fight was put to the mat, in 2 1/2 minutes.

135-pound Wrestling—Jeffreys vs. Johnston. Johnston obtained scissor hold and was slowly forcing Jeffreys back, when Jeffreys showed effects of his strenuous boxing bout. The bout ended with 3 hours party even, Johnston being slightly the victor.

Exhibition—Joe Donnelly vs. "Heck" Phillips. The ever-popular "Joe" was greeted with a cheer as he made his appearance. His opponent, "Heck" Phillips, amateur boxing and wrestling champ of Montreal, proved a clever boxer. For three rounds Donnelly and Phillips gave a wonderfully clever exhibition of guarding, leading, countering and clinching, Joe showing much of his old-time class.

Armitage, 148lbs. and Kelly, 137lbs., gave a good exhibition of wrestling. Both men were fast and clever, going for each other fast and furious. This was the best wrestling bout of the evening, neither man ceasing to work from start to finish. Kelly did some very fine work, getting out of seemingly impossible holds, and showing all kinds of science and "pop". The bout was full of life and interest from the word go.

Three clever little boxers from the M.A.A.A., McLaughlin, W. H. Turner and Green, gave a fine demonstration of Mr. Armstrong's invention of relay boxing. It is the first McGill has seen of this new sport and it proved successful in all respects. Mr. Armstrong, who gave credit for the way he trained his pupils to put the idea through.

Coach George Smith handled the wrestling bouts in a very able manner. Harry O'Leary looked after the boxers.

The B. W. and F. wish to express their thanks to all contestants. Mr. Samuels, Mr. Armstrong, and his pupils, who assisted in the programme.

INTERMEDIATES OPEN SEASON AT Y.M.C.A. TO-DAY

McGill Seconds Have a Strong Team This Year

CAPT. FERGUSON IS CONFIDENT

Different McGill Candidates to Be Used During Game

The McGill intermediates are scheduled to play their first game in the Interprovincial League to-night, at 8 p.m., sharp, at Central Y.M.C.A., when they meet the fast quintette from the Railroad Y.M.C.A. This game promises to be fast and snappy from start to finish and should prove most interesting to those who are present. McGill has a fast and stocky intermediate team, this season. As it is the first game of the year, Captain Ferguson intends to use all of his men a try-out during the game. Pitts, Hyndman and Kirt will work on the forward line and can be depended upon to get their quota of baskets. The centre position is likely held down by Captain Johnny Ferguson, who distinguished himself as a basketballist on last year's intermediates, who were the interprovincial champions. H. Ferguson, P. Seath and Kemp are on the defence, and should be able to hold the "Railroad" forwards effectively, as well as to drop in an occasional basket.

It often happens that a team is made up of individual stars, but is lacking in that essential factor, combination. Such a statement is not true in the case of the McGill quintette, for they have been practicing hard for two months and their combination has been developed to almost machine-like smoothness. According to reports the Railroad boys have an exceptionally strong team lined up and as to-day's game is also their initial game, they are out for a victory. The men of both teams are urged to be ready for action at 8 p.m. sharp. C. A. can only spare the use of the gymnasium for one hour.

PRACTICE HOURS OF SC. '17 ON THE RINK ARE CHANGED

Many Noted Hockey Players Amongst Students of Sc. '17

Sc. '17 will now practise on the Campus Rink Monday, 7-8 p.m. and Wednesday, 8-10 p.m. As the class begins on Jan. 20th, it is important that all who can do so turn out and practise. The following are particularly requested to turn out: C. H. Rochester, M. S. Parsons, F. S. Parsons, Ferguson, Jacques, Pope, McCulloch, Wood, Ward, Buchanan, E. P. Wilson, Charlton, Sutherland, Gerrie, Gile, Laing, W. B. Scott, Shanley.

Sport Items

Queen's University and Toronto Victorias will play an exhibition hockey game here on Saturday night. The Queen's will consist of four of last year's players, R. Smith, in goal; Box, centre; MacKinnon, left wing; Dobson, right wing; and White and Goddard, defence. The rover has not yet been selected for the season's games.

In an attempt to estimate the degree of success which the college athletes met in the days following his graduation, the administrative department of the University of Michigan has begun a compilation and publication of the names and addresses of practically all wearers of the "M". It will be possible to trace out the world's opinion of men who have won honor in undergraduate years. Work along this line is being watched with great interest because its result may vindicate the athlete.

Conditions similar to those that faced New York University last month, when one of the graduate departments organized an athletic team without proper authorization, were brought to light at Fordham recently, when it was learned that a team from the Pharmacy School had been playing basketball games under the name of Fordham. This fact was brought to light by the announcement that the Cooper Union quintette had defeated the Fordham five, 43 to 2. While the above game was being played, the real Fordham team was scoring a 45 to 22 victory over Brooklyn College. The matter was immediately taken up by the A.A.U. but it is not yet known what will be the outcome of the investigation.

An invitation from the Dartmouth Outing Club has been received by the University of Minnesota to participate in the first intercollegiate ski and snowshoe meet ever held in this country, which is to be the feature of the club's annual winter carnival this February. The tentative programme of events includes short dashes and cross-country runs for both skiman and snowshoer, team relay races on ski and snowshoes, and competitive ski jumping.

The annual winter carnival was first instituted in the winter of 1911 and has grown from humble beginnings to a function second only to junior prom in elaboration and importance. The schedule now drawn up comprises a play by the dramatic association, a concert by the combined musical clubs, hockey and basketball games, the carnival ball, interclass and intercol-

TWELVE MEN WITH LETTERS FOR BIG CREW AT HARVARD

Bright Prospects for a Winning Eight at Cambridge This Year with Several Promising New Candidates

To pick her variety eight this year Harvard University has a supply of material which not only includes 12 "H" men, an unusually large number of oarsmen who possess a good deal more than the average ability. Were it not for the graduation of Siftonelli, at bow, and Curtis, at No. 7, who would again have the services of the entire eight which won international fame in England last summer when it captured the trophy at the English Henley. Moreover, she has four men left from last year's variety eight, who, though beaten by Yale, met defeat only after one of the closest races in the history of Harvard-Yale rowing. Those to be lost from the variety are Captain Reynolds at bow, Gardner at No. 2, Chandler at stroke and Schall at No. 6, who was the tallest and heaviest man in the boat. It was not learned until yesterday, when the latter returned to college, that he could not row next season. The loss of Schall is a severe blow, as he was a tower of strength in the waist of the boat.

While there are none who could be called stars on this year's squad, the material is characterized by its high standard, its great quantity and its homogeneity. The fall season was especially instrumental in showing up the unevenness of this year's material, and in bringing to light the comparative abilities of the candidates for stroke.

Out of the 32 candidates retained at that time for the variety squad, crews of the two classes were formed. In the first class, crews A and B were picked to be as evenly matched as possible, and the same scheme was carried out in the second class with crews C and D. Several preliminary races within each class were held and a final one October 29. In the first race between A and C, Crew A won over a mile course in the basin by the very close margin of six feet. In the second race, Crew B retaliated, winning with even a closer lead. For the final race, the distance was increased to two miles, and here, after a very hard fight, Crew B managed to win out, but only by a matter of some four or five feet.

The order of the first two variety crews as they will line up on the machines February 15, the opening day of the organized season, is not to be given out until then. Through the establishment this year of a scheme by which the variety squad is limited to two crews, and the substitutes relegated to the class crews, the quality of the latter will be perceptibly raised. On the schedule for the first variety

DES JARDIN IS EXPECTED TO TIE FORMER RECORD

Famous University of Chicago All-Round Athlete Should Get Twelve Letters Before Graduating in June Next

Paul S. Des Jardin '15, will undoubtedly equal this year the remarkable record of Nelson Norgren of last year in winning 12 "Cs" competing for the University of Chicago.

Des Jardin, captain of last fall's football team, is also the best center Chicago has at basketball, by all odds the best baseball pitcher, and in track a star at the weights and the high jump. He has entirely recovered from his strenuous football season and is expected to take part in all of the conference basketball games just opening.

Des Jardin is for the time being the star of the all-around stars that Coach Stagg has developed to the frequent discomfiture of competing universities. The fewness of men at the University of Chicago has forced the coach of material to be much used. Des Jardin has a remarkably small number of men eligible for teams. The bulk of the registration figures is made up of summer students, women and graduates. When Mr. Stagg gets a good man in one sport he has to develop him to fill the holes in the other teams. Des Jardin's rise as a baseball pitcher is a good example of this. He was taken from third base to pitcher in only a few weeks. His class pitcher last year was incapacitated in the early part of the season and in the final championship game going in late with the odds against him pitched a remarkable game and almost came through to victory over Illinois.

The tall football player is personally one of the best liked men on the Macdonald campus, and it was with deep regret that Chicago men noted Mr. Camp's failure to select him again as all-American center. He was named first in the West unanimously and of course gained second place on Mr. Camp's eleven. His friends say that he expects to become an athletic director. Like Norgren, who had a successful season coaching last fall, Des Jardin is eminently fitted for the work, as are most of Stagg's men. He is a noteworthy graduate of Mr. Stagg's football school, which has developed more coaches than any other institution in the country.

During the first seven minutes of puck moved up and down the surface and a shot was made at either net. The defensive play, and following back of the two forward lines stalled the path.

The summary: Dartmouth..... Princeton. Holmes..... wing..... Hillis. Tyler..... centre..... Cowan. Reyroff..... Clarkson. Tuck. Wanmaker..... rover. W. Humphries. Bowler..... wing..... Schoen. Murchie..... point..... J. Humphreys. Tuck..... point..... Peacock. Currier. Donahue..... goal..... Chou.

DESPORTS HAS GOOD CHANCE FOR HOCKEY TITLE

Easily Defeated Princeton 4-1 at Boston Last Wednesday Night

That Dartmouth College is in line for the hockey championship of the eastern colleges is to-day apparent following its decisive victory over Princeton in the Boston Arena, Wednesday night, by a score of 4 to 1.

Dartmouth clearly deserved to win the contest as the Green played much the better game both as regards individual and team playing. As a championship match it showed form far from what might be expected, but Dartmouth had been considerably handicapped at late through a lack of practice.

The Dartmouth forwards outplayed those of Princeton. They were faster skaters and made more of an attempt to pass than did the Orange and Black. The latter looked weak, and in the second half several substitutions were made. These new men could not stop the aggressive play of Dartmouth.

Coach Roque sprung a surprise by playing Captain Tuck on the defence the first half, after which the Dartmouth leader went to his regular position at centre. Taylor, who had been playing wing, was sent to Tuck's place in the first half, and Reyroff relieved him.

John Humphreys was easily the best performer for Princeton. He scored the lone goal for his team by going through Dartmouth's defence and caging the puck himself.

The R.V.C. Hockey. The III Year will hold a hockey practice this morning at 12 o'clock on the R.V.C. Rink.

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legiate ski and snowshoe meets, and various functions of a purely social nature.

Although the Cornell Faculty, Coach Courtney and other authorities of athletics at Cornell are greatly in favor of reducing the four-mile race at Poughkeepsie this year, the Athletic Association does not propose to press the question at the meeting of the Board of Stewards of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, to be held in New York this month.

It required ten minutes of overtime play for University of Toronto University juniors to win from Simcoes in the O.H.A. game at Ravina Rink Wednesday night. The showing of Simcoes was a surprise, as only on Saturday afternoon last the Blue and White tripled the score on the team from West Toronto.

U. of T. did not play their usual good game, due probably to too much work the past few days, as they played on Saturday afternoon and Monday night. They could not seem to get working, while the Simcoes checked them hard.

The Collegians are looked upon locally as the team to beat for the junior title, but last night's near defeat took away a lot of their confidence. Better condition and weight had a lot to do with the victory of the Blue and White.

White at full time, the two teams were tied, five all, but after ten minutes of play U. of T. scored the winning goal. The teams: University of Toronto—Goal, Malone; defence, Robertson and Ramsay;

rover, Gouinlock; centre, Smyth; forwards, Davis and Saunders.

In Toronto the Federal League of the Women's Athletic Association is planning an event which is a novelty among the women, in the form of a handicap swimming contest. It will take place early in February, and all the women of the University are invited to take part. Instead of having college teams, as in all the other sports, each contestant enters on her own merits, and the awards will be made on the basis of the "winner's" college. The contestant ranking first will receive her "T", and a swimming shield will be given to the one who comes second. The awarding of the places swimming on the same level as the other sports in the women's indulgence, and will undoubtedly cause them to strive for proficiency in the art as they have never done before. A cursor has been appointed to make all arrangements for the programme. According to Mr. Carson, there are some excellent swimmers among the ladies and the contest should be extremely close as well as interesting.

The competition at Boston last year, turned out very successfully for Montreal skaters, the Canadian double and gentlemen's single champions, becoming champions of America.

Hitherto, the principal honors in figure skating have been won by the members of some one club. It behooves the skaters of one McGill Fancy Skating Club to practice hard and to have this for assuredly, fancy skating, there is no royal road to the acquisition of skill.

It might be interesting here, to note some of the rules which govern competitions for the Earl Grey Trophy and the Minto Challenge Cup, the principal prizes that can be won in Canada. Every recognized Canadian skating club, or branch thereof, may send one or more teams of four (two ladies and two gentlemen).

The competition consists of three sections: (a) Individual skating, (b) Combined figure skating en pairs, (c) Combined figure skating four to a centre.

REPAIRING JEWELLERY

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:: FANCY SKATING ::

In speaking of the progress of figure skating of recent years in Montreal, the name of one rink comes to the front. The old Victoria which has seen so many revivals, was again the resort of fancy skaters, when the Earl Grey Fancy Skating Club opened in 1908.

The object of the club was to revive the interest in figure skating which had been falling off in the years. By the second season the skating had improved so much that the club team which went to Ottawa to compete for the Earl Grey Trophy, brought back that much coveted trophy to Montreal and Miss Iris Mudge also won the Minto Challenge Cup. The team in that year was made up of Miss Iris Mudge, Miss I. Chevalier, Mr. E. V. Hall, and Mr. Allan Richardson. Such names as these and Miss V. Mudge, Miss B. Macbougall, Mr. Cecil Macbougall and of late years, Mr. Norman Scott, stand for much in this branch of sport.

Vice-regal patronage was a great aid in starting the Earl Grey Club and there was soon a large membership.

The skating that was then being learnt was no longer the old style. Large figures were aimed at instead of small and the unemployed foot was no longer carried nose to the ice. The skater was to be graceful and result very well. Thus, when desired, examinations were held to admit the skaters into the various classes. These were based on the figure skating tests in the international style. The fourth and third classes were comparatively simple. From there to the second class there is quite a leap forward from three's for instance to braces.

I do not think any Montreal skater has reached the first class. It is a hard thing to do, for as a rule, a competition are composed of compulsory figures and of a certain amount of free skating, that is original figures.

At the end of the 1912 season, it was felt that the Victoria Rink was no longer adequate for the skaters' needs. In fact, there was no necessity of the rink remaining open. The Winter Club was formed with Mr. V. Meredith for president, to be devoted purely to fancy skating. Great success has been attained by members of this club.

Last year, at the competition held in Ottawa, Mr. Norman Scott won the single championship of Canada and also the doubles with Miss I. Chevalier. The Earl Grey Trophy for the largest aggregate of points scored was brought back to Montreal. In the meet at Ottawa, Toronto also was represented, but came out a bad third. This city, however, is coming up, and in future years will probably have better luck.

BATTALION ORDER NO. 6 DOES NOT MENTION FIELD MANOEUVRE

Several Appointments Have Been Made

Lieut.-Col. Robert Starke, Officer Commanding McGill Contingent, C. O. T. C.

Montreal, January 15th, 1915.

PARADES.
The Battalion will parade on Saturday, January 16th, 1915, at 2:15 p.m. at the High School Building, Metcalfe Street.

DRESS.
All officers will wear ski caps at Battalion parades only.

APPOINTMENTS.
The appointment of Corporal D. B. Armstrong, as Sergeant, and J. R. Fotheringham, Y. Lamontagne, R.

Shade, H. P. Hiley, M. M. Johnston, A. W. Hiley, all of Company "D," as Lance Corporals, is approved and confirmed.

DETAILS.

Orderly Officers for the week ending January 23rd:
Captain P. Molson.
Lieutenant J. L. Todd.
Next for Duty:
Captain W. G. Turner.
Lieut. K. A. Murray.
Battalion Orderly Sergeant:
Sergeant W. G. Howard.
Next for duty:
Sergeant K. O. Hutchinson.
A. P. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Adjutant.

WAR HELP WORK ON SOUND WAVES

A Daily News correspondent at Harderwijk, Netherlands, says the war, with its bombardments and explosions, is offering an unique opportunity for the study of sound transmission, which is as yet only imperfectly known and about which many theories have been advanced. The correspondent says: "The Netherlands meteorological station in Utrecht has availed itself of the chance, since the war has been going on, to make many reports by its various meteorological correspondents throughout the land, making mention that the boom of guns has been heard in localities at a great distance from the theatre of war."

It was noticeable that regions of silence intervened where no firing could be heard and that such zones of silence lay closer to the scene of action than those districts where the sound of the guns was very distinct.

"We in Gelderland, on the coast of the Zuyder Zee, distinctly heard the sound of the bombardment at Harbours. The stationmaster at Harbours, station, ten minutes away, counted the shots. He could even note the difference in sound between the guns of various calibres. He also heard the terrific explosion when the Belgian garrison blew up Fort Mersin."

"I myself distinguished at regular intervals a heavier report than a fainter report. This continued for hours at a time. It is interesting to note that the sound of the guns at Rotterdam, for instance, had any of these sounds been heard, while at Flushing and other places in Zealand, in North Brabant, they were less audible. When a day later the meteorological station sent around its circular questionnaire all those who had heard sounds of firing to send in reports stating the exact hour when they were first noticed and the time when they ceased. We all knew we were hearing the last act of the drama when, during the few following days, we again heard terrific firing, and its cessation coincided with the time reported in the newspapers as the day when the Germans ceased bombarding the town."

"Several theories are advanced to account for the 'zones of silence' and the 'zones of sound.' One of these is that sound does not travel horizontally, but, in wavelike movements, first shooting upward like a ball fired from a mortar, then dropping and again rising."

EVOLUTION.

I'm an infinitesimal atom, I am—
On a spherical lump of clay,
Evolved from a sort of superior clam.
Scientific authorities say:
Yet others allot me a Sire and a Dam,
And ascribe my anatomical shape
Is the product of Japhet, or Shem or Ham.
And an antediluvian ape.

In primitive days, my progenitors dwelt
On a cliff's perpendicular face,
Their shirts were of pigment, their pants
Were of pelts.
An' there wasn't a cook on the place,
The neighboring tribes their legitimate prey.
And slaughter the national sport,
They marshalled their forces in battle array.
Whenever the ladder was short,

But the world becomes polished in
Whirling around,
Its enlightened inhabitants crave
A better abode than a hole in the ground.
A castle instead of a cave,
They harness the forces of water and air.
Take toll of the treasures of earth,
And the ladies, God bless 'em, are dandy in dress.
In the latest creations of Worth.

While toiling with Science, and toying
With Art,
And striving fresh laurels to win,
They forced the deep down in humanity's heart.
There smoulders Original Sin:
It suddenly flames in the passing of men.
A spark upon tinder, and—BIF!
They slaughter and steal as their forefathers when
They dwell on the face of a cliff.
—J. R. Bisette.

EXCITING AIR DUEL

(An Officer of the Chasseurs Alpins writes)

Yesterday I was present with my section at a most dramatic and exciting air-battle. We were finishing a trench on a hill, which I had planned the day before, when we suddenly heard over our heads the characteristic noise of a Taube aeroplane. I instructed my men to keep perfectly still, as when aviators are at a great height they can only recognize the presence of troops when they are moving. The Taube was coming from the German lines and was making for our rear ones. A moment afterwards a very large biplane passed over our heads in the same direction. Then both got out of sight, as flying in the direction of the sun we could no longer follow them with our eyes.

After about five minutes we saw the Taube returning at full speed towards the German lines, and the biplane, which evidently was French, chasing it at a tremendous speed from 500 metres higher, and gaining at every turn of the profile. The two machines had been firing at one another, and at a certain moment, finding probably that the target of a man, three-quarters hidden by the armored sand, was too small, they both dived straight down, passed under the Taube and fired at the Boche's motor. The spirit tank certainly was struck, as immediately a yellow flame marked the track of the Taube. The biplane then turned round to come back to our lines, and the Taube, in a motor stopped, began to descend in a "vol-plane" towards the German

WAR SUMMARY

These Articles Are Specially Written for the McGill Daily and will be Published Each Day.

FRANCE.

News of a brilliant British victory was reported yesterday. The Germans, up to yesterday, had held La Basse height; a fierce attack by the British forces resulted in a gain of a mile for the Allies in this vicinity. The way was first prepared by a heavy artillery fire. Under cover of this the British charged and captured the German trenches, gaining a very important strategic position. The German loss in this attack is reported to be very heavy, while the British losses were very light. The whole engagement lasted for two hours.

EAST PRUSSIA.

The Russians still continue the advance in East Prussia. This is offset by the new attack by Von Hindenberg on the battlefield in Poland. The Germans, at this point, are using some heavy artillery, brought from Thorn. With these they are endeavoring to make the Russian trenches unbearable for the soldiers. The Russian correspondents at the front are of the opinion that this new offensive of the Germans is for the purpose of covering a withdrawal of the German troops towards the west.

ITALY.

The insurance figures shown by Lloyds in London yesterday tend to show that the odds favor the entrance of Italy into the war. It is also considered probable in London that Roumania will enter into the war in conjunction with Italy.

GENERAL.

Owing to the reports of the catastrophe in Italy the news of the war is not as full as it has been during the past few days. A strong force of Red Cross workers and 30,000 soldiers are now at work in an attempt to alleviate the sufferings of the population.

HISTORIC FOUNDATION OF THE WAR

There is no room on earth for the German and Britanic Ideal; and Canada had to fight for Imperial existence.

By The Hon. Arthur Meighen, in the "Canadian War"

Canada has had troubles of her own, a few times. She has been resented in the conflicts of Empire once. But in the sense that war is a challenge of our right to live and to be free, Canada has never known war before.

Every one of us knows daily the story of slaughter, of carnage, unspeakable. We believe that behind the horror and the carnage there lies every form of suffering that flesh is heir to—a scene of horrors and of death, lighted up by heroism, passing in both phases, the compass of words to portray.

We read and we believe; we cannot doubt, but do we know? The civilian of Belgium, who has escaped the assassin, whose fields are ravaged, whose home is wrecked and plundered, whose children are lost in exile, whose captives are sold, who perhaps reduced by butchery to mere stumps of humanity, as if murder was not crime enough to satiate the lust of instructed savagery—the civilian of Belgium knows.

The mother in England, who, proud of the son she bore, watches for his face among the thousands of wounded carried back—she knows. The soldier on the trench knows, but, a generous spirit of conflict, he knows without fear.

One cannot overestimate the horrors of this war. It is the wars of history multiplied together. Why have we a part in it? What if we had kept out? What if we succeeded? What should we do? These are the questions for us—only the last.

Two schools of thought are in conflict. The German school of Nietzsche, of Bismarck, of Treitschke and of Jagow, the British school of Bacon, of Burke, of Cairnes, of Asquith—yes, of Lincoln and of Wilson. But why are they in conflict? Why can't they live side by side? Because the first is to live and spread there is no room for the other. The world is making its choice.

Germany teaches—and when I speak of Germany, I don't mean only the governing class, the aristocracy; they are simply the embodiment, the personification of the faith, their doctrine has burned itself very generally into the German character—Germany teaches the sovereignty of the State in relation to its citizens. But they push the doctrine further. Their own state, says Treitschke, must be the supreme and only sovereign of its destiny, and must, for itself, determine its place in the world.

That sovereignty, he asserts, means release at the demand of self-interest from all international obligations. That place in the world means all that the sword can carve. They tell us, in Mr. Asquith's translation, "so much blood and nauseating cant."

Our answer is simple. No writer in our tongue has expounded such a theory. Why? Because he couldn't get a reader. No statesman has practiced such a principle—never, at least, since Warren Hastings was tried for high treason at Westminster.

We can afford to smile at taunts from Lepidus, our past is before the world. We have stood at times on the edge of aggression, but that has been the course of our policy. We know that even though the ambition of our leaders might carry us—indeed, has carried us—into error, we know that public opinion, when informed of the facts, will stand for no wrong against another power.

The German school teaches that treaties are of no account if they conflict with state advantage. They tell us, Treitschke, "they are self-imposed, a restriction on itself. That is all a treaty is. And if the state imposes a restriction, surely the state can remove it."

It is hard to believe that a great nation has brought itself to such a standard. But it has. It means that obligations of honor, as we understand the word, have no meaning in world politics. And still that is the very teaching of Nietzsche, the most popular of their last century philosophers. All the everyday virtues, said he, are only false morality—good enough for the herd, but not good and utterly meaningless for the masters, for those who struggle, not for existence, but for power.

That is, such virtues have no place in the code of great nations. Those of the herd, who are fighting to survive—they need pity, and truth, and mercy, and the principles of democracy and Christianity. But democracy and Christianity, he said, are a form of anarchy—they encourage the selfishness of the individual at the expense of disciplined power.

There are many who attack the doctrine of Christianity, but Nietzsche attacked its morality. He denounced it as a religion of pity seeking to preserve the feeble and the weak and the degenerate. When Frederick the Great said, a hundred and fifty years ago, "A great nation that has a chance to humble a rival, and does not do so, is a nation that is unworthy of its name," he was only the forerunner of Treitschke, the voice crying in the wilderness.

When Bernhardt in cold ink preached the blasphemous creed, "You have justly earned your war," but you will justly win it," he was only saying that a good war will satisfy any cause. He was only the echo of Helwig, who said when he gazed at Britain's flag, "The tragedy of it is that multitudes applauded the one and worshipped the memory of the other. The doctrine of the German people saw it applied with success by Frederick the Great and Bismarck. Shlesien, Schleswig-Holstein, Alsace and Lorraine were won by its soundness, the trophies of the sword wielded by the state in defiance of right. They heard, they saw, and in a great measure they believed."

And with what results—the pan-German league and its dominating influence on German policy. A campaign of education headed by an educated professorate. Their navy league and its propaganda building swiftly a body of public sentiment behind their fleet, and connected fleet—the most splendid and effective propaganda in the history of nations.

An Emperor threw out the winged phrase, "Our future lies upon the war." Without the consent of Germany's ruler, the German people must have happened in any form of the world. Other of their famous writers puts it in still bolder terms: "The last century saw a German Europe. The next shall see a German world."

GERMAN PEOPLE'S PART.

Where else could such opinions lead? I oversteated not at all when I said there was no room on earth for the German Ideal and ours to live together. The preservation of the one means the destruction of the other. The time has come to put in plain words the purpose of the war. It is a conflict of ideals as inevitable as the laws of life and death. We need to understand that and never forget it; otherwise we cannot know all we are fighting for. We cannot see the bigness of the issue.

Science run mad. "Culture," as they call it, has developed a cancer in world politics. Success now means its extraction. Defeat, defeat—forgive me for mentioning the word—defeat would mean the destruction of those principles around which our race has rallied in the storms of two thousand years; it would mean the surrender of what to us is the ark of civilization; it would mean the progressive delivery of our humanity to a new-fangled paganism.

But to know the history which evolved this conflict is not enough. We might have been right through these years, right in the immediate cause, if so, only is the greater fault. There is wrong somewhere. In the facts that clashed and lit the flame there is wrong somewhere—wrong as monstrous and terrible as the war itself.

You can't have the best of both worlds. It is the boldest form of wrong; it is the fulfillment of wrong; it is the result of wrong on one side or on two. Treitschke did not think so. He taught that war was majestic and divine, the great medicine of a sick world. But even Sir Edward Grey could not utter such sentiments before British people and get a hearing.

WE MUST BE RIGHT.
Anything that smacks of an excuse—even a good excuse—is not enough. We are wrong, we at least share the wrong if we were not compelled to fight to save our country, to save it from humiliation, to save it from annihilation—the first is the prelude of the second—to save it from dishonor and disgrace—for dishonor is the open door to demoralization and decay. No great country can survive the loss of the respect of its people. Ven-

eration for the national honor is the binding force of an empire. That is why Britain counts her Dominions in the seven seas. When such was the stake the modern history never finished from war, never through a thousand years from the theatre of world events.

Are we, the generation, to count our time at a lower price? Never, never, that is what we said in times of peace. Never, we say now after a trial of war. "Never," in the words of one of our statesmen, spoken some 70 years ago, "never though the country be surrounded with dangers as great as those which threatened her when her American colonies and France and Spain and Holland were leagued against her, and when the armed neutrality of the United States, her maritime rights, never, though another Bonaparte should pitch his camp in sight of Dover castle; never till all has been staked and lost; never till the four quarters of the world have been convulsed with the struggle of this great English people for their place. Was honor at stake for us in this war? It takes some presumption to ask that question in the hearing of intelligent men. Our country had to fight, or prostitute its good faith. What is more, it had to fight or imperil its existence."

Belgium was a flourishing little country, lying in the lap of Europe. Situated like Serbia, between the armed camps of three or four great powers, there it lay to part competing ambitions and prevent their clash. Its separate entity and its neutrality were guaranteed by solemn treaty in 1839. Belgium took herself to maintain that neutrality with all her strength. Hands off! No passage to belligerents—is an element of neutrality—by the Hague treaty over Germany's seat, by international law, and by common sense. Situated as Belgium was, it became the essence of neutrality. In return each of the five powers gave her the same guarantee. That was as step forward for civilization.

LAST ACT OF DRAMA.

It lasted 75 years, till the 4th day of August last. Then it was that Germany played the last act in a twelve-days' drama of crime. That day she trampled her treaty in the mire, and she made the mire first. She plunged her millions into Belgium against the small and the weak. That people made their choice. They kept the faith. They stood upon their bond.

But where is Belgium at this hour? A desert of death, drenched in blood and tears. Children will weep and strong men's blood will boil centuries from now over the sufferings of Belgium. She stood upon her bond. Her cry passed into the British mind. "We have kept the faith," said King Albert, "will you keep yours?"

Britain chose, and all her people chose. "It was only when confronted with the ruthless keeping of our solemn obligations in the discharge of a binding trust and a shameless subservience to naked force that we threw away the seaboard. We do not regret our decision." So said Asquith, and so says every man who names the name of Britain.

There is not time to enquire into the events that preceded the 4th of August, into the merits of the quarrel between Austria and Serbia, and of Germany with Russia and France. The enquiry is important. It would have been a lot more important, though, if Germany had kept her hands off Belgium. When the pre-German looks at this tangled tangle and tells us what was her offence and why she should be ravished by a giant, when he answers that, we will listen to the rest of his argument. He will never get it, but if he does it will not sound much better.

HOW NATIONS TALK.

Here is Austria and Austria's ultimatum, with Germany standing by; over there is Serbia and Serbia's reply. You have read the documents. You have measured the combatants. And when you see the strength and insolence on one side and weakness and humiliation on the other, it is not hard to locate right and wrong. Germany said, "Leave the giant and the dwarf alone to fight this out. The game is my partner."

"Not while I live," said Russia. "Serbia must do right; she must atone her wrong. If wrong there is, but she must not be crushed."

Britain took no part. She promised no support. She exhausted every resource to secure conciliation. What, then, is the charge against her? That she should have stood in shining armor, and threatened Russia with war if she dared protect her little Slav neighbor?

"And because you didn't," says Germany, "we hold you guilty of all this blasphemy even the butchery of Belgium." Imagine the apostles of culture

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS MADE

Several Changes in Regiment Will Soon Take Place

The following appointments and promotions are made on re-organization of the McGill contingent and will be gazetted shortly:

Provisional Majors: Capt. A. A. Magee.
Capt. C. M. McKergow, who vacates the appointment of adjutant.
Capt. Leopold A. R. Chipman.
Provisional Captains: Gregor Barclay, James Collin Kemp, Paul Fleetford Sise, George Kemp McDonald.
Captains: Lieut. C. D. Harrington.
Provisional Lieutenants: Lieut. J. Morrison, Daniel Percy Gillmor.
Provisional Lieutenants: William Purser Angus, George Taylor Hyde, Frederick William Harvey.
Lieutenants: Lieut. D. H. Macfarlane (53rd Sherbrooke Regiment); Francis Stephen Beverley Howard.
Provisional Lieutenants: Edward Stuart McDougall, Abner Kingman, Joe Wilson, Bill Duntun, William Eric Connell, Irwin Charles Alexander Pope, Harcourt Amory Murray, Andrew Angus Wanklyn, William Stewart, George Frederick Laing, John Augustine Mann, Charles Burnaby Tilling.

solemnly pressing such humbug on the world. "Oh," they tell us, "we were all the time exercising mediocrity influences with Austria." Were they? Were they? Why, then, don't they publish the messages? Don't a line that passed from Berlin to Vienna appears in the German White Book?

While the war lasts let us keep these facts alive and lighted in our minds. Surely if we are men, we need no other incentive. Don't forget the facts of the White Book, and Canada will do their duty. Certainly Winnipeg will. I haven't the presumption to preach duty here. The best manhood of this city has gone in thousands to the front, and the best brains behind them their part. What a time this is to live through! It seems the focus of both eternities. For the balance of our lives the best measure of our worth will be how we behaved in the war.

TO OURSELVES BE TRUE.

We are in the vortex. We are in right and we are sure to win unless half of us dream we are out. We rely upon ourselves. All soldiers must. We pay our tribute of respect of gratitude, of confidence to our brave Allies, to the historic valor of France, to the restless zeal of Russia, to the long tried fidelity of Japan and to the deathless glory of Belgian arms. These Allies in Europe have borne the brunt, but our share is growing bigger, and we will keep it growing.

We Britons rely on the sailors and soldiers of Britain, on the great men who command her forces both on land and sea, and in the halls of state. We are sure to win unless half of us dream we are out. We rely upon ourselves. All soldiers must. We pay our tribute of respect of gratitude, of confidence to our brave Allies, to the historic valor of France, to the restless zeal of Russia, to the long tried fidelity of Japan and to the deathless glory of Belgian arms. These Allies in Europe have borne the brunt, but our share is growing bigger, and we will keep it growing.

The foe that faces us is the biggest that ever confronted a nation, or a combination of nations, and we must win or go down. There can be no compromise. A compromise would be a sin against ourselves and our children, against civilization itself. The call is for men and money, but chiefly men. That call is in the ear of every hero to British liberty. Canada is doing well.

Canada's Government is loaded with unwonted responsibilities. I am not here to extol or to defend, but if we know our duty we will bend every energy to this struggle. All other functions of government we must still perform, but this is first. The lives of our sons we hold sacred. Of their wealth we are only trustees. But in this great crisis we can spare neither to achieve success. Before any failure on our part will expose the common cause to peril, we are prepared to bankrupt our duty. We will bend every energy to this struggle. All other functions of government we must still perform, but this is first. The lives of our sons we hold sacred. Of their wealth we are only trustees. But in this great crisis we can spare neither to achieve success. Before any failure on our part will expose the common cause to peril, we are prepared to bankrupt our duty. We will bend every energy to this struggle. All other functions of government we must still perform, but this is first. 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